



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

leading influences of these factors upon economic development are first considered. Then follows an admirably clear and full though compact discussion of the agricultural, forest, and animal industries, with a résumé pointing to the deductions to be drawn from this array of facts. The manufactures are then treated in groups, according as they are based upon mineral; vegetable, or animal materials. Commerce is the closing topic of each chapter, and it is considered in respect of ways of communication, merchant marine, ports, domestic and foreign trade, and colonial relations. A paragraph at the close sums up the general conclusions as to the economic position of the country among the nations. The numerous statistics are given as footnotes under the matter to which they relate. The most distinctive feature of the book is the large number of well-selected facts, which are commented upon only when the deductions to be drawn from them are not exactly obvious. With only 31 pages given to the United States the treatment is too summary to compare favourably with that of the leading European countries.

Neapel, seine Umgebung und Sizilien. By Prof. Dr. Hippolyt Haas. 194 pp. 154 illustrations and a coloured map. Velhagen & Klasing, Bielefeld and Leipzig, 1904. (Price, 4 marks.)

This volume is the seventeenth of the series of geographical monographs which Velhagen & Klasing are issuing under the general title of "Land und Leute," edited by Albert Scobel. The region between Naples and Palermo, with many natural aspects remarkable for beauty and historic interest and numerous picturesque phases of human life, especially lends itself to the best qualities of the writer and the illustrator; and all who have seen earlier numbers of these series need no assurance that in "Neapel" Prof. Dr. Haas has supplied letterpress that is geographically accurate, vivacious, and readable, and that the 154 photographs are given in the best style of reproduction. A large number of the illustrations are full-page and some of them are double-page cuts, as the Panorama of Naples, the Greek Theatre near Taormina, and Capri. Under each picture the page on which the scene is treated in the text is mentioned.

In Search of a Siberian Klondike. By Washington B. Vanderlip and Homer B. Hulbert. xv and 315 pp. 47 half-tone illustrations and a map. The Century Co., New York, 1903.

Mr. Vanderlip, a mining prospector, made this journey through

the north-eastern part of Siberia between the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Strait; and Mr. Hulbert, editor of the *Korean Review*, put the traveller's interesting experiences on paper. The Russians are very much alive to the value of mineral deposits, and Mr. Vanderlip was sent by a Russian company to look for gold. His travels of fourteen months convinced him that, though there may be some gold within the radius he covered, there are no extensive auriferous deposits on the streams flowing into the Okhotsk Sea, near its head, nor in the beach sands along the shore of Bering Sea clear to the Arctic Ocean. But if he did not find gold he travelled through a region not yet made commonplace by globe-trotters—the home of the dog and the reindeer Koraks, of the Tunguses and the Tchuktches. He lived and journeyed with them, and brought home a very interesting account of their characteristics and ways of living. His adventures were well worth telling, and they are capitally told.

He says the company that carries on a barter trade in this region makes from 100 to 1,000 per cent. profit. They pay from 50 to 150 roubles for a black fox skin that sells for many times those figures in Europe. The Tchuktches, he says, have a very friendly feeling for Americans, but are less well disposed towards the Russians, who try to make them pay tribute, while American whalers bring them barter goods.

The Philippines and the Far East. By Homer C. Stuntz. 514 pp. 87 illustrations, a map, a plan of Manila, and an index. Jennings & Pye. Cincinnati, 1904. (Price, \$1.75 net.)

A Methodist Episcopal missionary wrote this book, but religious conditions and missionary effort in the Philippines are kept apart from the other matter, and occupy only about one-third of the space. The purpose of the book is laudable, and the author has been quite successful in fulfilling it. With the advantage of two years' work in the Philippines he has tried to give an unprejudiced and conservative view of the many elements that make up the people, of their actual condition and needs, and of the work and influence of our Governmental and private enterprises in the islands. Being able to bring an open mind and the right temperament to this task, he has written a book that is good to read. He describes the archipelago and its resources accurately, as far as our knowledge goes, though without any special geographic aptitude. One of the best chapters relates to our efforts to promote education and the work of the American teachers. Mr. Stuntz says that in every town where an American teacher has been at work more people